Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic 506-514 North Howard Street

and/or common Bottoms Up

2. Location

street & number 506-514 N. Howard Street   ___ not for publication

city, town Baltimore ___ vicinity of **congressional district** Seventh

state Maryland **county** Baltimore

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	X public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	X no	___ military	X other: vacant

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Mayor & City Council

street & number   telephone no.:

city, town Baltimore   state and zip code MD

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, Baltimore City Courthouse   liber SEB1555

street & number 100 N. Calvert Street, Room 610   folio 496

city, town Baltimore   **state** MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date   ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town   **state**

7. Description

Condition
___ excellent   ___ deteriorated
___ good   ___ ruins
X___ fair   ___ unexposed

Check one
___ unaltered
X altered

Check one
X original site
___ moved   date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Resource Count: 1

This circa 1830 building faces east on N. Howard Street and abuts two partywall neighbors. The four-bay, three-story building has two entrances to it, suggesting that it was originally two, two-bay partywall units. The facade is laid in flemish bond brick. The gable roof runs parallel to Howard Street and has a recessed chimney at each end. The street frontage is 54'7" and the depth is 158'5".

The first story has been remodelled and boarded up, but it appears that there were doors in the first and third bays. The spacing of the fenestration suggests that it was originally a double house structure of two two-bay units. A signboard stretches across the four-bay facade and is lettered "Bottoms Up" and embellished with stars at the corners.

The second and third stories are relatively unaltered. Four windows (now boarded up) are evenly spaced across each story. They have plain sills and brick splayed jack arches. Most of the wood cornice has fallen off and reveals the joists of the attic floor. What remains of the cornice is an ogee profile molding and boxed soffit. The gable roof is shingled and has a dormer window roughly centered.

The back (west) wall is laid up in rough brick with a back building extending from the second and third (northernmost) bays. The shed-roof back building is three bays long and has wide (now blocked) openings. Two-brick soldier courses span the openings. A standing seam tin awning runs the length of the back building between the first and second floors.

8. Significance

Survey No. B-4359

Period

___ prehistoric
___ 1400–1499
◯ 1500–1599
◯ 1600–1699
___ 1700–1799
_x_ 1800–1899
_x_ 1900–

Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

___ archeology-prehistoric
___ archeology-historic
___ agriculture
_X_ architecture
_X_ art
___ commerce
___ communications

___ community planning
___ conservation
___ economics
___ education
___ engineering
___ exploration/settlement
___ industry
___ invention

___ landscape architecture
___ law
___ literature
___ military
___ music
___ philosophy
___ politics/government

___ religion
___ science
___ sculpture
___ social/
      humanitarian
___ theater
___ transportation
___ other (specify)

Specific dates _____   **Builder/Architect** unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: __A __B _X_C __D
              and/or
           Applicable Exception: __A __B __C __D __E __F __G

           Level of Significance: __national __state _X_local

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Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

        This building is a remarkable survivor of early nineteenth-century residential architecture on Howard Street. Likely, as originally constructed, the first story would have been used for commercial purposes and the upper stories would have been used as dwelling quarters. The architectural design of this three-story, four-bay building is a good example of speculative real estate construction on Howard Street. The construction of partywall, two-bay double houses was a common way of limiting the amount of financial risk to the speculative builder, since the amount of money invested was minimized by the relative smallness of the project. The small amount of space within these houses is also indicative of the status of the laboring class whose means, however modest, permitted them to purchase homes.

        The presence of dwellings or, most likely, combination shop-houses indicates the mixed residential and commercial character of this Baltimore neighborhood in the early nineteenth century. Architectural historian Richard Longstreth writes that "the rapid growth of commerce and manufacturing after independence led to a proliferation of the shop-house form in both new buildings and existing ones altered so that their commercial purpose was clearly indicated on the exterior. Shop-houses prevailed in emerging commercial centers of cities and towns alike through the early decades of the 19th century. Examples can still be seen in areas that have not experienced radical change, even though the shopfronts themselves have almost always been altered. . . the upper section retaining a domestic character."[1]   Although the first story has been completely obscured by recent alterations and the upper story windows have been blocked up, the overall massing and fenestration, coupled with flemish bond brickwork, clearly articulate the early-nineteenth-century character of the building.

        The preservation of this building indicates the lessening real estate pressures on the upper stretches of North Howard Street during the nineteenth and early twentieth century, a period when

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[1] Longstreth, Buildings of Main Street, p. 24.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Richard Longsreth, <u>The Buildings of Main Street</u> (Washington: Preservation Press, 1987).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Baltimore East Quad   **Quadrangle scale** _____

UTM References   do NOT complete UTM references

A				
	Zone	Easting	Northing	

B				
	Zone	Easting	Northing	

C   D

E   F

G   H

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state		code	county		code

state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title   Diane Shaw, Architectural Historian

organization   CHAP, Room 1037   **date** December 18, 1991

street & number   417 E. Fayette Street   **telephone** 301-396-4866

city or town   Baltimore   **state**   MD

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
301-514-7600

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

much remodelling or rebuilding was undertaken. Longstreth continues, "the gradual abandonment of the shop-house as the dominant form of commercial architecture was due to the ever-increasing demands for trade and professional services along with a corresponding increase in land values, all of which fostered the design of buildings used entirely for commercial purposes."[2] The survival of this building is rare within its neighborhood of second-generation commercial buildings, including an Italianate four-story commercial block and a late nineteenth-century theater palace.

The alterations which are visible in the back building of the northern unit indicate that the overall shop-house and back building configuration could be adapted to new commercial needs of manufacturing or storage. The back building appears to have been used for manufacturing purposes and has loading docks worked into the first and second stories.

The first story alterations, superimposed on the first-story facade within the last twenty years, is an example of the low-budget commercial remodellings that characterize Howard Street's recent architecture and indicates the relatively "low-budget" nature of the contemporary commercial street that becomes particularly prominent in the 300 and higher blocks of North Howard Street.

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[2] Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street, pp. 24,29.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA

<u>HISTORIC CONTEXT</u>:

Geographic Organization:
Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period:

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870
Modern Period, 1930-present, alterations

Historic Period Themes:
Architecture
Economics

Resource Type:
Building

Historic Environment:
Urban

Historic Function and Use:

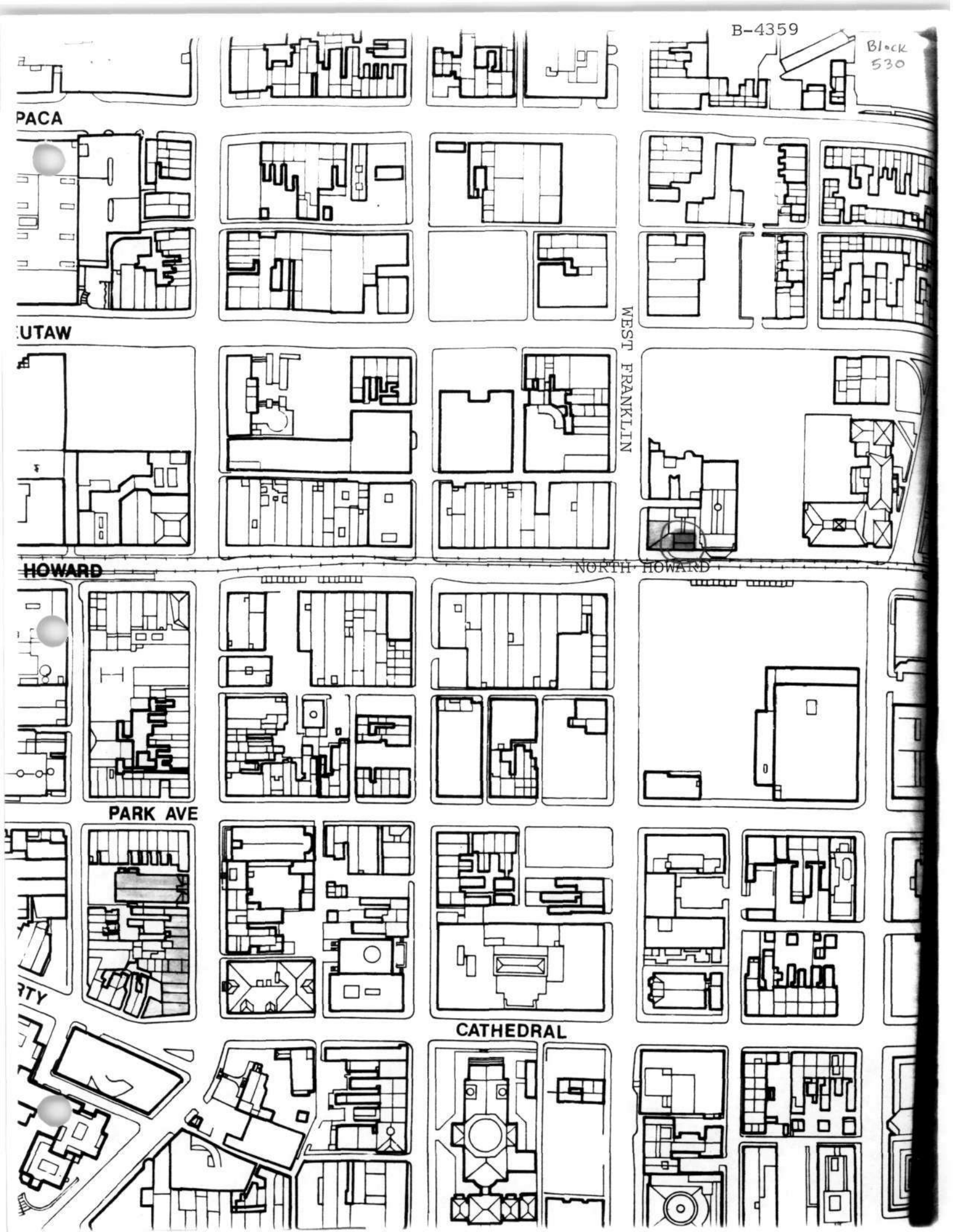Shop-house

Known Design Source:
None

B-4359

PACA

UTAW

WEST FRANKLIN
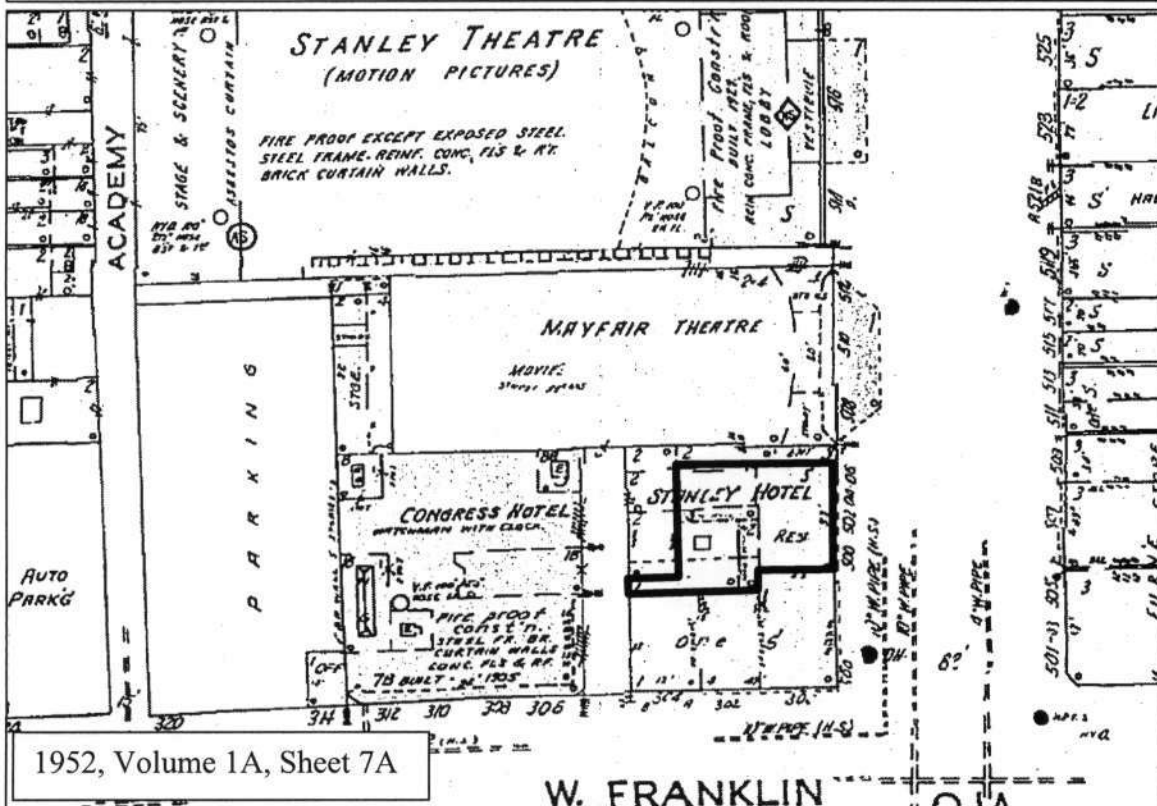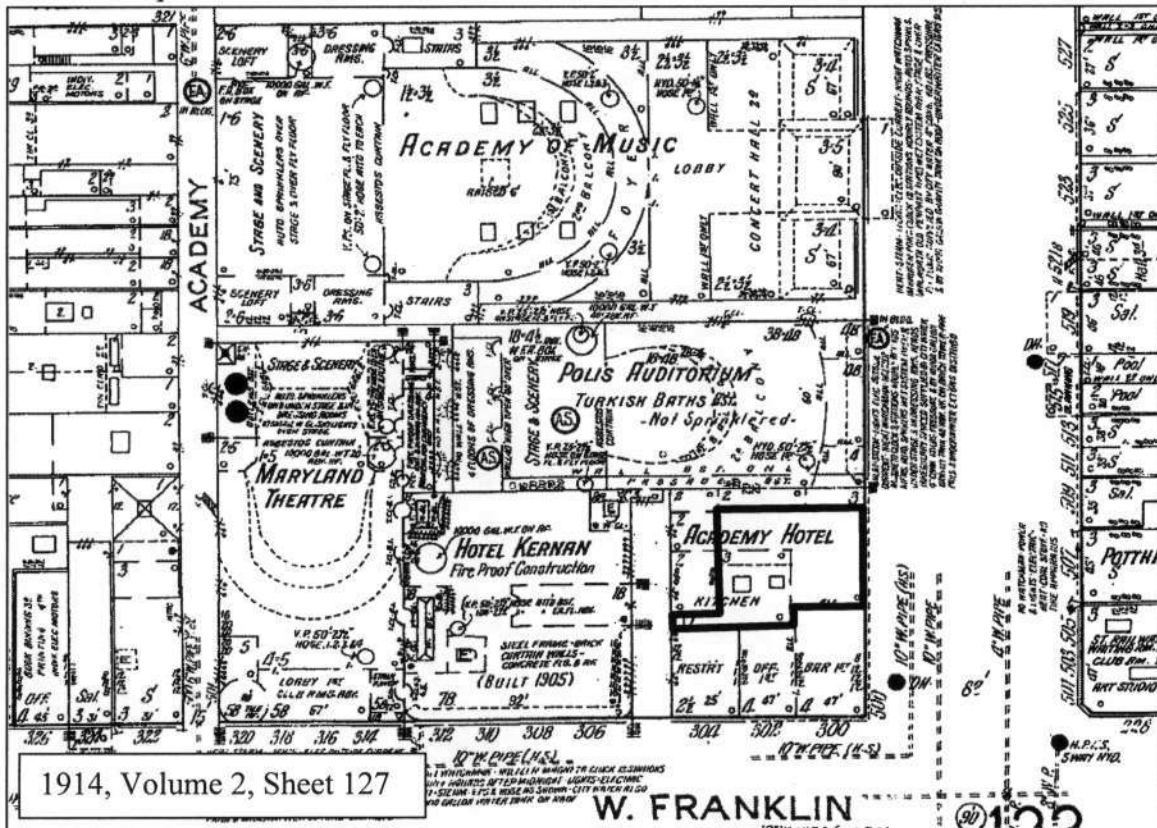
HOWARD

NORTH HOWARD

PARK AVE

RTY

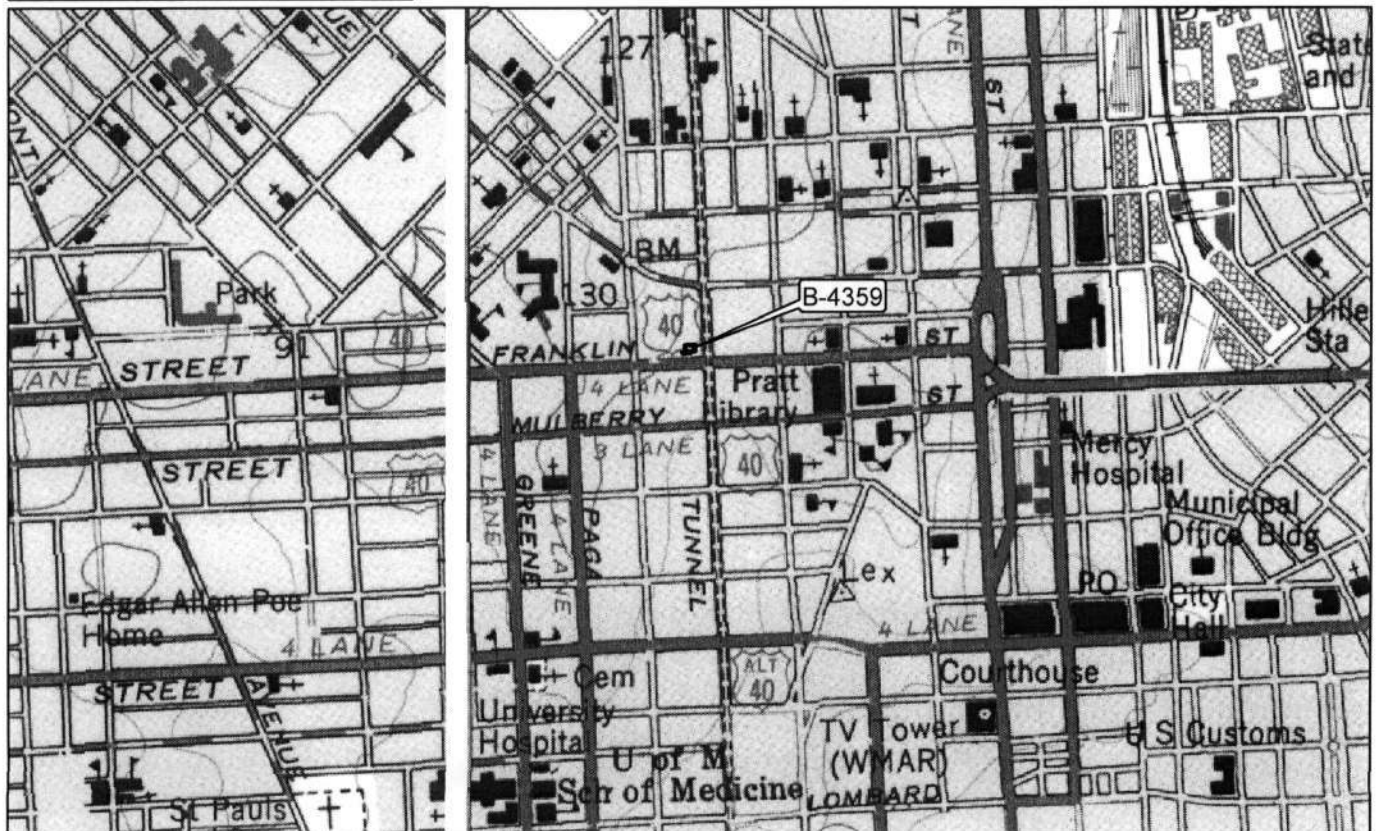CATHEDRAL

B-4359
"Bottoms Up" (Academy Hotel, Stanley Hotel)
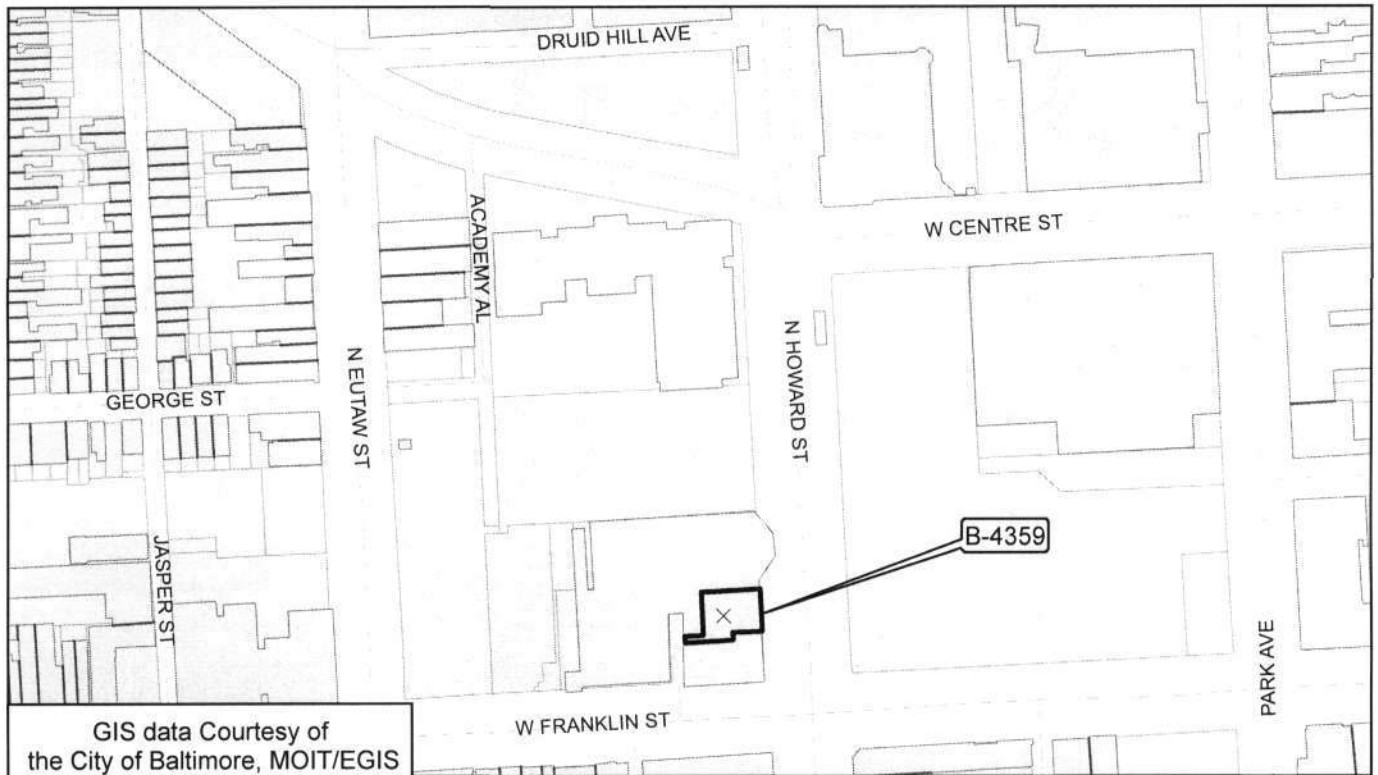(Called 506-514 N. Howard Street)
(500-504 N. Howard Street)
Sanborn Maps

1914, Volume 2, Sheet 127

1952, Volume 1A, Sheet 7A

B-4359
Bottoms Up (Academy Hotel, Stanley Hotel)
506-514 N. Howard Street
Block 0530, Lot 039
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad.

GIS data Courtesy of
the City of Baltimore, MOIT/EGIS

B-4359
506-514 N Howard St.
Baltimore MD
Diane Shaw
8/91
Maryland SHPO
Facade, east elevation
1/1